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DIED OF STARVATION.

Fate of a Party of Prospectors in the

Sierra Madre Mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 .- Francis Mur-

phy, an American engineer and mining man,

who has returned to this city from Mazat-

lan, Mexico, states that he was a member

of a searching party that left Durango

about five weeks ago to find the where-

abouts of H. L. Denton, C. P. Hall, Frank

Turnstall, Americans, and two Mexican

guides, who started from Salto, State of

Durango, on a prospecting and hunting ex-

pedition into the Sierra Madre mountains.

The men mentioned left Denver, Col., some

months ago in company with a Mr. Free-

man, who is purported to belong in St

Louis, and two New York gentlemen. The

three latter, together with an Indian guide

and several Mexicans, arrived back at Salto

just before the expedition was sent in

search of their companions, in a half-starved and badly used-up condition. They reported that they had run short of pro-

visions in the mountains, lost their way and became separated from Denton, Hall and Turnstall and the remainder of their party. A relief party was immediately or-

ganized, Murphy, two American miners and a number of Mexicans constituting the searchers. The bleak and almost inacces-sible parts of the Sierra Madre range were explored. In a ravine nearly forty miles

from Salto part of a camping outfit be-longing to the missing men was discovered. A blind trail was followed for ten miles over the most ragged and inhospitable of the mountain region. At one point a

pole had been driven into the ground, to

plece of paper on which was printed with a pencil the words, "Out of provisions; no

water; have struck out for the foot of this

water; have struck out for the foot of this canyon." Five miles in a westerly direction from this signal the bodies of Denton and Hall were found lying on their backs. Several camp utensils, a Winchester rifle and a number of cartridges were scattered about the spot. The bodies were partly devoured by coyotes, but were easily identified. The clothing had nearly all been torn from Hall's body. Denton's remains were

from Hall's body. Denton's remains were badly disfigured. The remains of the two men were buried with solemn ceremonies,

No further time was lost in pushing the

hunt for Turnstall and the Mexicans. The searching party was divided, one-half going

north and the other half going eastward.

A blind trail led the north-bound party

into a part of the mountains that could not be traveled through, and the searchers were forced to turn back, their own pro-

visions running low and the water supply

too far remote for safety. The other party was also unsuccessful in finding any trace

of Turnstall, although it remained out for

nearly ten days. It is supposed that all of the missing men have died of starvation.

RIGID PROHIBITION.

South Carolina's Supreme Court Rules

Against Granting Liquor Licenses.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8.-The South

Carolina dispensary law now gives way to

rigid prohibition. The Supreme Court so

declared to-day, announcing its decision in

a case from Florence asking for an in-

junction to restrain the City Council from

granting licenses for selling liquor, on the

ground that there is no law authorizing the

granting thereof. In its decision the court

says that under the law as it now stands

there is no authority invested with the

power to grant licenses for the sale of

liquor in this State, and hence the act of

the City Council in the granting such li-

censes is void, and the court therefore

grants the injunction. The court also re-

fused a motion for the discharge of a man

named Brunson, who was arrested in Flor-

ence for selling liquor without a license.

ding the granting of licenses to sell liquor after a certain date, the repealing clauses of the act must be regarded as if never

enacted, and hence the previous law forbid-

ding the sale of liquor without a license

Hotel Men Benefit Association.

DENVER, Col., May 8.-The fifteenth an-

nual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual

Benefit Association was cailed to order at

8:30 o'clock at the Windsor Hotel. The

members of the association were welcomed

by E. A. Thayer, of the Hotel Association.
President Jaques, who called the meeting
to order, responded and followed with a
statement of the membership, which has

increased during the year, and with a com-parison on the benefits offered, and the low

cost with other associations of a similar

character. The association now has 1,098

members, and the average cost of insur-

ance during the past year has been \$9.75 per

thousand. There are sixty-nine applica-

tions for membership. The secretary and

treasurer's report shows a balance on May

1, 1893, of \$9,628; receipts, \$26,093; disburse

Andersonville Survivor Killed.

Nelson Clark, the veteran who discovered

the spring of water in Andersonville prison,

and which was named "Providential Spring," was yesterday killed on the West

Shore road at Auriersville. He was driving across the tracks when he and his horse were killed. Mr. Clark was sixty-three years old. A family survive.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 8 .- Horatlo

\$25,426, leaving a balance on hand

remained in force.

court says that the dispensary act of

having been declared unconstitutional

all its provisions, except that forbid-

sed over them

which had been fastened a torn shirt.

SILK MITTS in black, cream and opera shades, all lengths and all values. We offer JAPANESE and VIENNA FANS, of our direct importation, in all the newest shades and shapes.

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ACME MILLING CO.'S

Columbia Flour.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

A Partner of Dr. Meyer, the Alleged Poisoner, Cannot Be Found.

WITNESS BURKE MISSING.

NEW YORK, May 8 .- Witness Frank Burke, whose courage gave out at the last minute, and who ran away rather than appear as a witness against his old partner, Dr. Meyer, and tell of his connection with the early stages of the astounding conspiracy "to make money fast" by insuring the lives of people and poisoning them to death, had not been found by the detectives when the trial of Dr. Meyer was resumed

The day began with Dr. O'Hare, the coroner's physician, who made the autopsy on Brandt's body fifty-five days after death, in the witness chair for cross-examination. Dr. O'Hare described a very much ema-ciated and badly decomposed body. The brain was almost fluid; the intestines were so bad that it was almost impossible to determine anything about them, and "the organs were in a very bad state of preser-

Dr. McAlin, who made a microscopical examination of the remains, testified that, owing to advanced decomposition, the results were mainly of a negative character. Prof. Ogden Doremus repeated his testimony in the former trial. Dr. Charles A. Doremus testified to finding arsenic and antimony in the remains.

First and Last Mishap. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENVILLE, O., May 8.-Mr. George Shultz, aged fifty-seven, met instant death last evening about four miles north of this city by the explosion of seven pounds of dynamite, which he was carrying home in a basket on his arm. He had been in the blasting business several years, and this was his first mishap.

You Who Live Sedentary Lives will find great relief from constipation by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is a simple vegetable compound, sure to relieve you and can do no injury.

GOADED BY MR. HOAR

Democratic Senators Angered by the Massachusetts Statesman.

Their Ire Aroused by a Speech Full of Patent Facts Regarding the Compromise and Other Tariff Bills.

MR. GRAY CUT TO THE QUICK

General Palmer Also Offended by the Republican's Charges.

Status of the Agreement as to Further Debate-Comments of Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- There was a promise of an electrical display in the Senate when that body met to-day. The Republicans were active and disposed to ask some embarrassing questions concerning the "compromise amendments" offered to the tariff bill yesterday.

Mr. Quay demanded the presence of a quorum before the journal was read. Some routine business then intervened. The credentials of Senator-elect Gear, of Iowa, were presented by Mr. Allison. Mr. Hoar questioned the form of the certificate and said a certificate of the Speaker of the Iowa House and the President of the Iowa Senate was not sufficient. Mr. Wilson, whom Mr. Gear is to succeed, stated that he certificate was in the form usually employed in Iowa. Mr. Allison suggested that the certificate lie on the table. There was plenty of time, he said, between now and March 4 next to examine it.

At 11:30 Mr. Harris, in charge of the tariff bill, abruptly moved to proceed with the consideration of that bill. The resolution Successor to Van Pelt, at 62 N. Delaware st., bought Mr. Van Pelt out in June, 1893, and paid him for his, stock and a cash bonus for his good will, and I am still at the same old stand, with the very best Flours and Food Cereals, Gluten and Whole Wheat Flours, Oats, Corn, Hay, elc. Remember Red Front, 62 N. Delaware. Call Telephone 703, new book. offered by Mr. Allen yesterday looking to the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged police clubbing on the steps of the Capitol on the occasion of the Coxey demonstration went over until

When the tariff bill was laid before the Senate Mr. Hoar took the floor. After asserting that the people meant that the Senate should respond only to their deliberate will, Senator Hoar said it was to-day asked to enact into law a spasm that the people have got over. The hasty action and excitement of the fall of 1892, of which the American people were repenting in sack-cloth and ashes, was to take effect in the infinite mischlef and misery of a great act of legislation. The Senators were to hurry and get the work done before the people could get at them. This Democratic ma-jority of two, said the Senator, made by the junior Senator from North Dakota and the junior Senator from Kansas, expected to compel the American people to submit to a measure which they have unmistakably condemned and which they loathe and hate, as they tell us on every occasion and in every form in which they can utter their Idle factories, extinguished furnaces, suffering homes, armies of tramps, unprece-dented majorities at the polls are clamoring in the deaf ears of this accidental majority in the Senate to wait and pause until the will of the American people can again find

its constitutional expression. BORN OF AN UNNATURAL UNION. "This bill," Senator Hoar continued, "is founded upon no principle and has no legitimate parentage. It is born of an unnatural union between two hatreds-that of section against section and that of class against class." The present bill was not a free-trade measure, said the Senator. It contained clauses in the highest degree protective, inserted for the undisguised purpose of buying votes. It was not a protectionist measure, either moderate or extreme. There was not a scrap of goodhearted Americanism in the bill. "There is." Mr. Hoar said, "a large majority of Democratic Senators on this floor who avow the doctrine that duties for protection are a gross violation of the Constitution itself, And yet they bring to us a bill crowded with protective duties and tell us that they are prepared to commit this perjury and to be accomplices in this revolution because they think their measure, taken as a whole, is better than the existing law, or because they think this revolution and perjury are necessary to buy votes for a measure that cannot otherwise be passed."
In concluding his remarks the Senator

sald that two great disturbing causes threatened the peace of the Republic and exposed us to the danger of great social disorders. One of these was the acquisition in a few hands of vast accumulations of wealth by dishonest or questionable practices, and the other the wicked and unscrupulous appeal to the prejudices and passions of large masses of people by po-litical leaders for political influence, spreading abroad throughout the country falsehoods which made the people dissatisfied with their own institutions and their own laws. The Senator argued that there are four things which come from competition, namely, high wages, national independence, varied employment and a stimulant of inventive faculty. Upon high wages depended constant improvement in manufacturing processes, which increased production and diminished cost. It was said that you cannot interfere with the natural laws of industry and trade, but Mr. Hoar contended that all the progress of human life rested upon such interference. Toward the close of his speech Mr. Hoar

succeeded in arousing the ire of Senator Grav. He was talking about the methods used by so-called "conservative" Democratic Senators to secure concessions in the form of higher duties, and concluded his statement by declaring that Democratic Senators who would support the compromise bill agreed upon by the Democratic caucus would violate the Constitution and their oaths. This statement brought Mr. Gray to his feet. He demanded to know what the Massachusetts Senator meant by such a charge-a charge, he said, which was unworthy of Mr. Hoar. GRAY'S CHEEK AFLAME.

Mr. Hoar waved the Delaware Senator aside. He would refuse to yield to him. he said. But Mr. Gray was not to be put off. His cheek was flaming; he insisted upon an explanation. "Very well," said Mr. Hoar, "I cannot be intimidated by a little bluster. But I will explain. I meant to say that for a Democratic Senator who subscribed to the doctrine of the Chicago platform that a tariff for protection was robbery, who went to the people affirming his allegiance to that platform, and who now comes here seeking and obtaining protective duties-I mean to say that for such Senator there is no escape from the logic that he violates both his senatorial oath and the Constitution. Senator Gray made an effort to reply, but Mr. Hoar refused to be interrupted, whereupon Mr. Gray called him to order and asked a ruling upon his point that such language as the Massachusetts Senator had used was unparliamentary. Mr. Gallinger, who was in the chair, overruled the point of order. Mr. Gray then could do nothing but sit down and wait. In a few minutes Mr. Hoar completed his speech, Mr. Gray arose. His anger had not subsided. This was the sixth week of the tariff debate. he began. If there was any doubt about the artificial character of the edifice of protection this debate had supplied it. Every attempt to approach the monstrous aggregation of folly and greed known as the McKinley bill had been met by those who raised a clamor about the interests of the people and by the greed of corporations. The culmination of McKinleyism was characterized in this debate by the wild statements and assertions of the advocates of the system that had wrought so much ruin to the country. They threw aside all restraints of speeches, and dealt in the rhetoric of the slums. They cast their foul aspersions on those who sought to do their duty to their country and their party. Today, in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, the decorum of debate had been violated, but the language he had indulged in only showed the straits to which he had been put.

Mr. Hoar's temper was seemingly unruffled when he replied in a few words to

what Mr. Gray had said. He said that the Senator from Delaware had been too severe in his condemnation of the McKinley law when he stood here on this floor advocating a measure dotted and crowded all over with protection. If protection was unconstitutional and robbery, this was a wicked thing to do. Why did he not tell the Senate, in extenuation of his course, why he had put a protective duty on sugar?

"I do not propose to put a protective duty on sugar," ejaculated Mr. Gray from his seat. "Can the Senator not understand the difference between a protective and revenue duty?" An audible titter ran round the Republican side at this retort. Mr. Hoar insisted that an attempt to show that increases in the duties were for revenue increases in the duties were for revenue purposes and not for protection was simply an evasion.

PALMER PUTS IN HIS OAR. When Mr. Hoar took his seat Mr. Palmer felt called upon to defend himself from several of the insinuations in Mr. Hoar's remarks. As far as he was concerned, he declared that a half loaf was better than no loaf at all. If he couldn't get in a measure framed by his Democratic colleagues all he desired he would take what he could get. He then branched off in an effort to show that Coxeyism is a legitimate outgrowth of the paternalism of pro-

tection. Those who come to the national legislature asking protection, crying help, help, save us or we sink, were Coxeyites in reality.

Mr. Hale inquired, sarcastically, which bill it was that the Senator from Illinois thought the American people would approve, the Wilson bill, the first draft of the Senate bill, the bill introduced by Mr. Voorhees, the bill at present before the Senate under the management of Mr. Harris, or the new bill introduced yesterday. The bill introduced by Mr. Jones yesterday was no introduced by Mr. Jones yesterday. The bill introduced by Mr. Jones yesterday was no more like the bill before the Senate than the gavel of the President of the Senate was like an E flat bugle. Its make-up from the foundation was entirely different. Certainly, if it was right to pass any one of these five bills prepared by the majority it would have been wrong to pass any of it would have been wrong to pass any of the other four. Which bill, he asked, had received the approbation of the country and which part of the country.

Mr. Palmer, in response, said that he denied that any of the bills framed had received the indorsement of the country. What he had said was that the country had overwhelmingly disapproved of the McKinley bill. As any one of the bills framed was preferable to that infamous measure, he asserted that any one of them would meet to a greater or less extent the approbation of the people. If Republican Senators were skeptical or impatient on this score let them wait for the verdict at this score let them wait for the verdict at ble Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill.
The author of the old war tariff, whitehaired and bent with age, arose in his
place, a smile playing about the corner of his lips. As he had on previous occasions said something in deregation of the Democratic tariff measure, he desired now to say something in approbation. The four hundred amendments to the tariff bill offered on yesterday, he said, showed that, after listening to Republican speeches for six weeks, the Democratic Senators had learned something. If the tariff bill were laid aside for a month, and that month was devoted to study by his friends on the other side of the chamber, he thought at the end of that time they would bring in a bill which would be perfectly acceptable to the Republican side, and which would pass the Senate unanimously. The Senate seemed to enjoy the playful joke.

When Mr. Morrill took his seat Senator
Quay appeared from behind his huge pile of manuscript and resumed the speech he has been delivering since April 15. No attention was paid to the Pennsylvania Senator, save by the official reporters. He spoke in a low voice and could not be neard far from his seat. He completed this long-detailed account of the processes of refining sugar and took up the subject of wool and woolens, treating it in the same exhaustive manner in which he had dealt with sugar. Several times during the afternoon a call of the Senate was had upon the suggestion of some of his Republican colleagues. These roll calls gave Mr. Quay

COMMENTS ON GORMAN'S BILL. Hill Still Dissatisfied-Condemned by Republicans.

the necessary breathing spell. At 4:45 p. m., on motion of Mr. Mills, the Senate went

into executive session.

WASHINGTON, May 8.-Leading Senators were chary to-day about expressing themselves upon the subject of the revised tariff bill. Senator McPherson would not talk, saying he had not read the bill with sufficient care to justify a statement for publication. Senator Hill did not claim not to have read the bill, but he said he had nothing to say on the subject beyond what he had previously said, and he indicated that he did not consider the bill acceptable so long as it should contain any provision for an income tax.

Senator Jones, who had assumed the burden of preparing the amendments, said that he believed the bill would be passed by Democratic votes, and that it would be sent back to the House sooner than most people believed. The finance committee, said he, has every confidence of enough Democratic votes to put it through. Senator Smith spoke approvingly of the changes, and expressed approval of the tariff part of the bill, but added: "I am not yet entirely reconciled to the income

Senator Faulkner contented himself with expressing confidence in the work of the tariff committee, and in saying that he believed that the bill would pass. Senator Cockrell said that he thought the bill, when perfected, would be one of the best tariff bills the country ever had. He thought the bill would pass the Senate. The Republicans were naturally not so

well pleased with it. Senator Dubois char-

acterized it as a "protective bill in spots," and said that there was only one of two courses for the Republicans to pursue—to either let the bill pass after a businesslike discussion of its provisions, or to stand it off until the 4th of March next. He thought the former the wiser course to pursue. Senator Platt said: "If the Wilson bill has been called an abomination, this should be called a bill of shame. If it had not been for the power of the Sugar Trust it is doubtful, in my mind, if there would have been a single protective duty in the bill, but even the Democratic members of the finance committee could scarcely give the Sugar Trust the duties which would enable it to make more money than under the McKinley law and withhold the semblance of protection from all other industries. It is a bill without principle, pressed by a party without policy."
Senator Aldrich said: "Every schedule except those bearing on wools and spirits, and almost every paragraph of the bill as reported from the committee originally, has been amended by providing an increase of duties ranging from 10 to 300 per cent. The new rates are almost uniformly specific. taking the place of the ad valorem rates originally reported. If the rates had been made harmonious, affording equal protection to all'industries, the bill would not have been so objectionable, but the increased duties evidently have been proposed to and were the demand of Democratic Sen-ators who were dissatisfied with the original bill. The increase in rates which they have insisted upon is unequal, and the result is bill less harmonious, less just in its provisions than that originally reported to the Senate. Some large industries have received no recognition, presumably from the fact that their claims have not been urged with sufficient vigor upon the conference committee who are understood to have prepared this measure. "The trusts which simply had their fingers in the first edition have put their arms up to the shoulder blades into this fourth edition of the tariff reform," said Senator Hansbrough; "and," he continued, "we are told in the debate to-day there may be another edition. Raw wool, I notice, is still on the free list. Mr. Havemeyer, head of the Sugar Trust, has been given about a cent. per pound ad valorem over foreign refiners, while the humble sheep raisers on American farms are left to compete on an equality with the Australian wool raiser. Along with this wicked discrimination against one class of producers the rates upon manufactures of wool are advanced." Senators Milis, Berry and Faulkner conferred with House members during the day concerning the tariff situation. The feeling of opposition to the amendments was very marked among Democratic members. as they regarded the changes as a step toward protection and as a retreat from the revenue-reform lines of the Wilson bill. Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky, a member of the ways and means committee, said that the amendments looked like a move for the

worse all along the line. He had not examined the details of the amendments, yet

they impressed him as being in the line of

there was much sareastic comment. Mr. Payne, of New York, of the ways and means committee, said that the changes gave protection in spots. Some items had secured ample protection, but there appeared to be no system in making the

On the Republican side of the House

changes. Mr. Payne cited as an illustration that tanic acid by some influence secured a rate of 75 cents per pound, which was equivalent to over 181 per cent protection.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, authorizes the following concerning the tariff amendments: "The presentation by the Senate figures committee of eighty-one pages of finance committee of eighty-one pages of amendments, apparently more than four hundred in number, is a delicate compliment to Mr. Wilson and to the House of Representatives. It virtually says that the House bill was right except on four or five hundred points, and that the Senate committee, after a month's work, find four hundred mistakes in their own bill. This will hardly tend to restore confidence in the country, especially as every amendthe country, especially as every amend-ment smacks of either prior ignorance or present barter. It seems impossible that a document so constructed as to show traf-fic in every item should be permitted to see daylight in one batch. It would have been wiser to have let the matter come before the country, item by item, rather than agglomerate the dreadful lot in one bunch. Evidently, it was the duty of the Senate to fully investigate these proposed amendements, for when a committee of finance refuses hearings because it knows intuitively all things, but finds by some kind of back-stairs influence it has made four hundred mistakes, it is evident that the committee will bear watching."

SENATE PROGRAMME.

The Debate Agreement to Continue for the Present.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senators Aldrich and Allison, who are regarded as in charge of the Republican side of the tariff bill, to-day said to Senator Harris that they were in a position to state that for the present the Republicans would observe the understanding in force before the suspension of the tariff debate to allow the Democrats to bring in their compromise bill, and Mr. Harris, acting for the Democrats, agreed to the proposition, with the stipulation that the speechmaking should proceed in a businesslike manner; that there should be no dilatory motions. This agreement is likely to be broken at almost any time. The Democrats are beginning to complain that some of the speeches made on the Republican side are longer than need The true reason for the relicence at Republicans as to their intentions is found the fact that they are not yet absolutely satisfied as to the strength of the compromise. They still cling to the idea that a sufficient number of the Democratic Senators will repudiate the bill to insure its defeat, and they do not care to yield as long as this possiblity exists. They are discussing the advisability of ho out indefinitely against the bill in case they find they are in the minority. Some of them think if this course should be adopted they would secure the moral support of some Democratic Senators who might vote for the bill if the voting stage should be once reached. The idea of securing the assistance of the Louisiana Senators in the effort to defeat the bill has not yet been entirely abandoned on the Republican side.

Long as was the list of amendments introduced yesterday, it is understood that still others will be introduced. Among the stories current about the Capitol during the day was one to the effect that Senator Hill is contemplating a motion to recom-mit the bill, with instructions to the committee to strike out the income tax. Senator Hill, when asked as to the truth of the rumor, declined to discuss it. It was noticeable, however, that he spent more or less time during the day on the Republican side, and Republican Senators with whom he talked say that he discussed the shortcomings of the bill quite freely.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

Lively Debate Over the Report of the Committee on Missions.

MEMPHIS Tenn., May 8.-There was lively tussle to-day in the Southern Methodist Conference over the adoption of the report of the committee on missions. This report recommended a slight amendment to Article XII, page 196, of the Discipline. The amendment recommended made no material difference, but only changed a few minor words. Dr. Paul Whitehead offered an amendment, which was immediately voted down. A call on the original question was made and put to a vote, but lost. Dr. Hoss stated that the recommendation of the committee made a change in the phraseology of the article of the Discipline n question. Dr. Matthews said if it was only a change in the phraseology of the Discipline, and if the meaning was not changed, why not allow the original reading to stand. "I think, though I may misapprehend it," said Dr. Matthews, "that this change is a strike at the episcopacy. (Cries of 'Oh, no; oh, no.') Well, it is calculated to take the control of funds from the hands of bishops.

Dr. Andrews argued that there was no more cause to call in the bishops to help the board of missions fix their salaries than to call them in to help the churches fix salaries for their ministers. After more discussion Dr. Price made a short speech favoring the committee's recommendation. Dr. Armstrong, of Texas, got the floor, but his voice was drowned by the cries of "Question, question." "I claim my rights," shouted the minister from Texas. "This will simply take the control of missions from the bishop and put it into the hands of the mission board." A call for the original question was made. It was put to

MEETING OF WHISKY DEALERS. Resolution Adopted Opposing Increase of the Revenue Tax. .

CINCINNATI, May 8.-The American Distillers' and Wholesale Liquor-dealers' Association met at the Burnet House today in its second annual convention. J. B. Wathen, of Louisville, presided, and W. W. Bullock was secretary. The sessions were with closed doors. The meeting closed its deliberations this evening, and adjourned to meet at St. Louis at the call of the president. One of the most important acts of the session was to abandon its name and adopt as its new name "The National Wine and Spirits Association," by which it will be known hereafter. The following officers were elected: President, Ike Burnheim, of Louisville; first vice president, G. W. Harris, of St. Louis; second vice president, W. H. Lea, of St. Louis; treasurer, G. Brown, of Louisville; secretary, W. Bullock, of Louisville. The secretary was the only officer re-elected. Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of the meeting as follows: First-Favoring a revenue tax on beer, according to its alcohol proof, as in the case of whisky, but opposing an increase of the present rate on whisky. Second-Favoring an extension of the bended period in the case of an increase of the whisky tax. Third-Petitioning Congress to refund taxes on spirits exported in glass. Fourth-Expressing opposition to trusts and combines, especially the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company of Illinois, and condemning its rebate system. Fifth-Favoring sobriety, but opposing prohibitory legislation. Sixth-Opposing the issuing of price lists to newspapers, trade journals and brokers. The seventh resolution changed the name of the association. About one hundred del-

of bonded whisky interests. Congressman Black's Partner Insane Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., May 8 .- Hon. Hiram P. Blackburn, an ex-member of the Illinois State Legislature, was found to be insane to-day in a hearing before Judge Thompson. He was sent to the Kankakee asylum. For the past few days he carried a revolver with which he made threatening demonstrations. He was the law partner of Congressman Black in this city for a number of years.

egates were present, mostly representatives

Tornado in Indian Territory. GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 8 .- One of the most destructive tornadoes ever known in the Chickasaw nation has passed over that country. No less than twenty houses were blown down. Among them was one occupied by J. C. Humphrey and family of six. The building was demolished and the occupants scattered in all directions. Mrs. Humphrey had her skull crushed and arm broken. Being in a delicate condition it is thought she will die. Frank, the ten-yearold son, received bruises which will probably prove fatal. Other members slightly bruised. Fences were laid low for miles around and stock suffered.

Leaders of the Commonweal Found Guilty at Washington.

Coxey, Browne and Jones to Be Punished for Displaying Banners on the Capitol Grounds.

JONES LET OFF ON ONE COUNT

He Did Not Walk on the Sacred Grass Like the Other Two.

Penalty for Each Offense May Be \$100 Fine and a Jail Sentence of Sixty Days-Lafe Pence's Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- The three leaders of the commonweal-Coxey, Browns and Christopher Columbus Jones-have been found guilty of violating the laws by a jury of their peers and will have to submit to a sentence hereafter to be imposed by the court for their recent demonstration on the Capitol grounds. Thus ends what its leaders styled "the greatest march of the nineteenth century." All three of the accused were convicted on the first count of the indictment, which charged them with displaying a banner designed to bring into public notice the "J. be, and intimate that if their opponents do not soon manifest a disposition to shorten their speeches they will give them more hours daily in which to make them.

S. Coxey Good Roads Association." Jones, of Philadelphia, was acquitted of the second count, which accused them of treading

When court opened this morning Representative Lafe Pence, of Colorado, faced the jury to make the closing argument in behalf of the commonweal. Marshal Cart Browne had changed the citizens' suit he wore yesterday for his more accustomed garb of frontier buckskin, decorated with silver half dollars for buttons. General Coxey pulled his moustache rather nervously and Christopher Columbus Jones looked solemn. Several Populist Congressmen were within the bar and several prominent attorneys had dropped in to hear Mr. Pence. He began by telling the jury that no one who had heard the evidence expected a conviction; no one wanted a conviction, except the police officers who had interested themselves remarkably in the case. "Mr. Coxey came to ask for the enactment of laws," said Mr. Pence, "which he believes, and thousands of others believe with him, will be of inestimable advantage to the unemployed of the country." Coxey's plan might be the most foolish or the most wise of all plans for relief from the present state of affairs. He had come to present it peaceably at the head of an orderly body of American citizens, and had as much right to petition Congres as anybody else. Representatives of large interests coming here as paid lobbyists to corrupt the Congress met with warm welcome, but were the men who came barefooted, tramping through the snow led by a man who had the courage of his convictions, to be invited to the open doors of a jail built through taxation upon the citizens? Mr. Pence commented on the fact that for the first time this term the district attorney, himself the representative of the Attorneygeneral, had come into a Police Court to prosecute a case, thus showing that the administration was behind the prosecu-

NOT A GOOD PROPHET. . "To-morrow Mr. Coxey, a free man by your verdict," said Mr. Pence, "will appear before the labor committee of Congress with Mr. Bell, of Colorado, to devise ways of giving employment to the unemployed. He will present his arguments peaceably and quietly, and will be listened to more attentively than any paid lobbyist, I can assure you. Whatever shall be written of the Coxey movement when it becomes, as it will become, a part of history, let it not be said that twelve citizens of Washington branded this honest, wellmeaning, patriotic man as a criminal. District Attorney Birney, who is a mild-speaking man, and a grandson of the old Abolitionist candidate for the presidency, followed with a calm discussion of the case. He spoke of the Senator from Nebraska looking far over the heads of the jury to talk to a constituency on the distant prairie, the member from Kansas talking to the cornilelds of his State, and the gentleman from Colorado talking to an open-mouthed constituency. Judge Miller then charged the jurors, seeking to impress upon them the fact there was no other issue before them than

that of whether the defendants violated the law by seeking to collect a crowd upon the Capitol grounds. Judge Miller's charge left the jurors little alternative but to convict if they followed his leadings. The jurors retired at 12:55. About half past 3 they sent for the instructions given for the defense, but the government objected, and they filed into the court room, while the judge read the instructions. Young attorney Hyman erdeavored, excitedly, to have the fact that the objection came from the prosecution laid before the jury, but he was suppressed. Judge Miller stated that he would not have handed over the written instructions under any circumstances, as that would have been irregular. About five minutes after this episode the jury returned with the verdict. THE VERDICT.

General Coxey had been visiting with his wife and his daughter, the goddess of peace of the May day demonstration, but took his seat within the bar, and all the party received the result smilingly except Mr. Hyman, who was on his feet with some objection to the form in which the verdict was presented, but who was sat upon by his colleagues. The verdict was guilty as to the first charge-carrying banners upon the Capitol grounds-against all the defendants, and on the second charge -walking on the grass of the Capitol grounds-guilty as to Coxey and Browne and not guilty as to Jones. Attorney Lipscombe immediately entered a motion for a new trial and another in arrest of judgment. Judge Miller gave him four days to file the formal paper. Then the Judge made inquiries about ball, and Frank Hume, a well-known wholesale grocer, who several times has run for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Virginia district across the Potomac river, signed bond in \$500 for each of the three convicted commonwealers.

General Coxey left the room on the arm of his wife, pushing through a curious crowd, which made no demonstration. The conviction of himself and Jones was a surprise to the commonweal sympathizers. Coxey said that it was evident that his prosecution was not on account of what he had done, but because of the principles in behalf of which he had acted.

Carl Browne remarked: "I was surprised at the conviction of brother Coxey, because he was plainly acquitted by the evidence of any technichal violation of the statutes. For my own part, I expected to be convicted."

Two weeks may elapse, during which the trio will be free on ball, before the motion for a new trial is argued and decided. The penalty provided by law is the same for each offense, viz.; a fine not to exceed \$100 and imprisonment in jail for not more than sixty days, or both, within the discretion of the court. Accordingly, the maxim punishment which may be meted out to Coxey and Browne is \$200 and 120 days, white Christopher Columbus Jones is subject to \$100 and sixty days. By a curious congressional error in a recent bill which reorganized the District courts, there is no appellate court to which a Police Court case can be carried. The only method of appealing from Judge Miller's sentence will be by an application to a higher court for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Attorney Lipscombe has announced that he will take this step if Judge Miller over-rules the motion for a new trial. However,